SOME NEW BOOKS.

Madison and Monroe Papers.

We have before us the fourth volume of the *Writings of James Madison*, edited by GAILLARD HUNT (Putnams); and the seventh volume of the *Writings of James Monroe*, edited by STANISLAUS MURRAY HAMILTON, also published by the Putnams. As we have repeatedly pointed out, these compilations, including as they do many letters and documents now for the first time printed, constitute important contributions to the materials of American history, and should be found in all American libraries, public or private, that have any pretensions to completeness. Mr. Gaillard Hunt's present volume is entirely devoted to Madison's precious Journal of the Constitutional Convention held at Philadelphia in 1787. Readers of the compilation are aware that the reproduction of this most useful of Madison's many useful writings was begun in the third volume. That part of the Journal presented in the book now under review begins with the proceedings of July 19 in the Constitutional Convention and carries us to the final adjournment of that body on Sept. 17 in the same year. We would again express our appreciation of the services rendered by the editor to the student of Madison's text by the numerous and illuminative foot notes, which attest an immense amount of labor and research. He has placed us under additional indebtedness by appending to the present volume a literal copy of the engrossed Constitution, as signed. The original is in four sheets, with an additional sheet containing the resolutions of transmissal to the Congress of the Confederation. Certain interlineations were carefully noted at the end before the document was signed.

I.

It will be remembered that three of the most distinguished members of the Philadelphia Convention, Edmund Randolph and George Mason of Virginia, and Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, refused to sign the Constitution. It is interesting to recall the reasons for their refusal. They are set forth by Madison in his "Journal." We are told that Mr. Randolph, animadverting on the indefinite and dangerous power given by the Constitution to Congress, acknowledged the pain he felt at differing from the body of the convention on the close of their long and momentous labors, and expressed an anxious wish for some accommodating expedient which would relieve him from his embarrassment. In the hope of furthering such an accommodation, he made a motion to the effect that "amendments to the plan might be offered by the State conventions, which amendments should be submitted to, and finally decided on, by another General Convention." Should this proposal be rejected, he said, it would be impossible for him to put his name to the instrument. Whether he should oppose it afterward, he would not then decide, but he would not deprive himself of the freedom to do so in his own State, if that course should be prescribed by his final judgment.

Col. George Mason, who, considered as a statesman, was then undoubtedly regarded by his fellow citizens as the foremost son of Virginia, followed Mr. Randolph in criticism on the dangerous power and structure of the Federal Government which had been framed by the convention, concluding—so Madison reports—that "it would end either in monarchy, or a tyrannical aristocracy; which, he was in doubt, but one or another he was sure." Col. Mason went on to point out that this Constitution had been formed without the knowledge or intention of the people concerned. This was unquestionably true. The Philadelphia Convention was called and authorized for the comparatively simple purpose of proposing amendments to the existing Articles of Confederation. A second convention, Col. Mason said, would know more of the sense of the people and be able to provide a system more consonant to it. It was improper, he thought, to say to the people: Take this or nothing. As the Constitution now stands, he could neither give it his support or vote in Virginia; and he could not sign here what he could not support there. With the expedient, however, of another convention, as proposed by Mr. Randolph, he (Mason) could sign.

Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts then stated the objections which determined him, also, to withhold his signature from the Constitution. These, he said, were eight. He objected, first, to the duration and re-eligibility of the Senate; next, to the power of the House of Representatives to conceal their journal; thirdly, to the power of Congress over the places of election; fourthly, to the unlimited power of Congress over their own compensation; fifthly, to the fact that Massachusetts had not a due share of Representatives allotted to her; sixthly, to the fact that three-fifths of the blacks were to be represented as if they were freemen; seventhly, to the fact that, under the power given to Congress over commerce, monopolies might be established; lastly, to the Vice-President being made head of the Senate. Mr. Gerry said, nevertheless, that he could bring himself to waive all of these objections if the rights of the citizens were not rendered insecure, first, by the general power of the Federal Legislature to make what laws it might please to call necessary and proper; secondly by its power to raise armies and money without limit; and, thirdly, by its power to establish a tribunal without juries, which, he feared, would be a Star Chamber as to civil cases. Under such a view of the Constitution, Mr. Gerry was convinced that the best that could be done was to provide for a second general convention.

So far as we are informed by Madison's "Journal," only one member of the convention—Charles Pinckney of South Carolina—replied to Messrs. Randolph, Mason and Gerry, but what he said seems to have been accepted as decisive. He began by recognizing that such declarations as they had just heard from members so respectable, at the close of a session so important, had invested the present moment with a peculiar solemnity. He proceeded to descant on the consequences of calling forth the deliberations and amendments of the different States on the subject of government at large. He pointed out that nothing but confusion and contrariety could spring from the experiment. Never, he said, would the States agree in their plans, and the deputies to a second convention, coming together under the discordant impressions of their constituents, would never be able to concur. He added that he himself was not without objections to the plan proposed. He objected, for instance, to the weakness and dependence of the Federal Executive. He objected to investing a bare majority of Congress with the power over commerce. Apprehending, however, the danger of a general confusion and an ultimate decision by the sword, he should give the plan his support.

When Mr. Pinckney had ceased speaking the question was put, on Mr. Randolph's proposal, to refer the final adoption of a Constitution to a second general convention. All the States answered "no." Then, on the question whether they would agree to the Constitution as amended, all the States answered "aye." The Constitution as we now have it was then ordered to be engrossed.

II.

The papers reproduced in the seventh and concluding volume of Mr. Hamilton's compilation, the "Writings of James Monroe," cover the period from January, 1824, when the fifth President was about to enter on the last year of his second Administration, to April, 1831, about three months before his death. It was in February, 1824, that Monroe conveyed to Lafayette the assurances of the affection felt for him by the American people, and invited him to visit this country. The invitation was accepted, and, in the following August, the illustrious Frenchman arrived. Among other important incidents of the same twelvemonth was the signing of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with the Republic of Colombia, which, at that time, comprised Venezuela and Ecuador, as well as New Granada. On Nov. 9 occurred the tenth Presidential election, when, it will be remembered, no candidate obtained a majority of the electoral votes, and, consequently, the election went to the House of Representatives, wherein John Quincy Adams received the votes of thirteen States, Andrew Jackson those of seven States, and William H. Crawford those of four. On Jan. 12, 1825, was proclaimed the treaty concluded between our Government and Russia with relation to navigation, fishing and trading in the Pacific Ocean, and to establishments on the Northwest coast. By this treaty the boundary line between the United States and Russian America was fixed at 54° 40′ north latitude. Great Britain's claim to the ownership of some intervening territory was not at the time acknowledged, but some twenty years later, was recognized, with the result that England acquired what is now known as British Columbia. One of the last executive acts performed by Monroe was the signing, on March 3, 1825, of a bill incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and appropriating $150,000 to extend the Cumberland road to Zanesville, Ohio.

At the time of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, a report was current that the transaction could not have been consummated unless bribes had been paid to Joseph Bonaparte and others by the American Commissioners, of whom James Monroe was one. The story was subsequently revived from time to time, and, in December, 1829, elicited from ex-President Monroe the following letter to Joseph Bonaparte, who, evidently, had addressed to him an inquiry on the subject: "The representation contained in the *Notice sur La Cession de la Louisiane* (a copy of which was enclosed in your letter) that on the negotiation of the treaty by which that province was ceded to the United States, I gave to you and Mr. Talleyrand each a million [francs] and to Labouri 300,000, is false, and utterly destitute of foundation. For the services you, or any other person, may have rendered in that negotiation, not one cent was, directly or indirectly, advanced to you, or to Mr. Talleyrand, or to any other person whatever."

Whether Monroe took the leading part in the purchase of the Louisiana Territory has sometimes been disputed. He refers to the question in a letter to Lafayette, dated in May, 1829. The writer had received, not long before, a book relating to the transaction, by Mr. Marbois, who had been entrusted by the First Consul with the conduct of the negotiations on the part of the French Republic. Of the author of this book, the ex-President says: "He speaks of me with kindness, and does justice to me in many interesting circumstances and, as I believe, to the full exent of his knowledge. There are some facts, however, with which, I am satisfied, he was unacquainted. He states, for example, that he had commenced [negotiations for the purchase of Louisiana] with Mr. Livingstone before my arrival in Paris, in April, 1803, and that he had done it in compliance with the instructions of Bonaparte, the First Consul. You will observe that the interview mentioned by Mr. Marbois between the First Consul and his two Ministers took place on the 10th of April; on which day it was known to Mr. Livingstone, and, of course, to the [French] Government, that I had arrived at Havre, and was on the route to Paris. Mr. Livingstone's letter in reply to mine announcing my arrival, bears date likewise on the 10th. If it was known to Mr. Livingstone on the 10th that I had arrived, it must have been known to the First Consul. It was known to all at Havre, as a salute was fired from the battery, and a guard of fifty men sent to the hotel where I stopped. That the First Consul should have delayed his conference till that day is a proof [of his knowledge of my arrival], for, otherwise, why did it not happen a day or a week before, or after? He stated in the conference that, coming 1,000 leagues, I must have more extensive powers, which shows that he waited for my arrival. He knew that nothing could be done till that event occurred. That he gave the instruction, as stated by Mr. Marbois, to proceed forthwith I have no doubt; but that he gave it with a knowledge of the above facts, and with intention only to put the affair in train, I am equally confident." For the reason here given, the ex-President thought that Mr. Marbois was mistaken in asserting that he had commenced negotiations about the Louisiana Territory with Mr. Livingstone before Mr. Monroe's arrival. He adds that "many other circumstances of a like kind in support of what is above noticed, occurred, and of which I have proofs, which have never been stated or published, to promote any object, on my part, either of advancement or fame, although they have been called for by misrepresentation." Monroe concludes the letter with the remark that he has no objection to Lafayette's showing it to Marbois, being convinced that the latter desires to state nothing but the truth.

In a notable letter addressed to John C. Calhoun on Aug. 4, 1828, the ex-President writes: "As to the Union, all movements which menace, or even suggest, the least danger to it cannot fail to have an ill effect. None of the States are so deeply interested, according to my best judgment, in its preservation as the Southern. Rivalry, restraints on intercourse, would immediately ensue under partial confederacies, or any other arrangements which could be formed, the pernicious consequences of which may be easily conceived. Hostility and wars would be inevitable, whereby our free system of government would be overwhelmed. The Southern States would soon become a scene of the most frightful calamities, because their slaves would be excited to insurrection. It is my candid opinion that if there is any portion of the Union which ought to feel peculiar solicitude for its preservation it is those States, as it likewise is that they should promote the connection and dependence of the several States on each other, by intercourse, commerce and every practicable means tending to obliterate local distinctions, diffuse a common feeling and bind the Union by the strongest ties of interest and affection more closely together."

Early in 1828 attempts were made by the partisans, both of John Quincy Adams and of Andrew Jackson, to persuade ex-President Madison and ex-President Monroe to accept nominations as Presidential electors in the State of Virginia. One of the parties went so far as to take their acceptance for granted and to place their names upon its ticket. Both of the ex-Presidents demanded and secured a withdrawal of their names, for reasons which are set forth in one of the letters here reproduced. Monroe begins by pointing out that "in the pending election I have motives of a personal nature which would make it particularly painful to me to interfere. Having held, in the office from which I lately retired [the Presidency] a very friendly relation with both the candidates, and given to each strong proofs of confidence and regard, it would be very repugnant to my feelings to take the part of either against the other." He goes on to cite more general grounds for his unwillingness to participate in a political contest. "Other considerations drew my attention at an early period to the subject and confirmed me in this decision. As a permanent rule, I was led to conclude that it would be better for our country, and contribute more to the success of our excellent system of government, that those who have held the office of Chief Magistrate should abstain after their retirement from becoming partisans in subsequent elections to that office. Instances may occur in the course of time, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, in which the opinion of those who have had long experience may be useful. Every government that has existed has been exposed to trying emergencies. All those which were strictly republican have been subverted. Ours will, I trust, experience a different fate. Should an emergency of any kind ever occur, it may be important that there should be among the people some men unconnected with either of the contending parties, and among them those who have retired from that high office, whose voice might be heard. To render service they must enjoy the confidence of the whole community in their disinterestedness and impartiality. If they embark as partisans on either side, they would have no weight with the other. By remaining neutral it might be otherwise."

A good deal of the correspondence published in this volume deals with the unappeasable quarrel between Gen. Jackson and John C. Calhoun, which had such memorable consequences, causing Calhoun to resign the office of Vice-President and to accept in exchange the post of Senator from South Carolina and to become the apostle of those doctrines of nullification and secession which were to lead the South to civil war.

M. W. H.

Life in the Anthracite Regions.

We noticed at the time of its publication a book by Mr. PETER ROBERTS on "The Anthracite Coal Industry," in which the economic aspects of the subject were considered. It is the social and moral life of the employees that is depicted in a new volume by the same author, entitled *Anthracite Coal Communities* (The Macmillan Company). Among the important questions here discussed are the racial origin of the population of the anthracite country; the fitness of the immigrants for citizenship; the birth rate and infant mortality in their homes; the standard of living; the educational apparatus; the tendency to thrift, and the proportion of crime. We purpose to indicate very briefly some of the information collected at first hand and here made accessible.

At the present time the population of the anthracite region is racially heterogeneous to an astonishing extent. During the first fifty years of the development of the anthracite industry the British Isles and Germany furnished the labor needed. In the last twenty-five years the Sclav nations of central and southern Europe have supplied most of the immigrants. In 1870 only 3 per cent. of the foreign born persons engaged in mining in eastern Pennsylvania were Sclavs and Italians. By 1890 the proportion in the anthracite coal fields was 25.67 per cent., and in 1900 it had reached 46.36 per cent. The foreign born people, constituting about 32 per cent. of the total population of the anthracite area, represent twenty-six different nationalities. These are English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, Germans, Swedes, French, Swiss, Dutch, Poles, Sclavonians, Austrians, Hungarians, Bohemians, Tyrolese, Russians, Lithuanians, Greeks, Italians, Hebrews, negroes, Arabians, Cubans, Mexicans, Spaniards and Chinese. The last seven mentioned make, however, only an insignificant contribution to the total number. The Sclavs and Italians would form about 15 per cent. of all the inhabitants of the anthracite coal communities; the Anglo-Saxons and Germans, 17 per cent.; while the remainder (68 per cent.) would be native born. If, however, we should classify the native born of foreign parentage with the foreign born, we should find over 70 per cent. of the aggregate population of the anthracite coal region in the last named class.

If a process of amalgamation is going on among these heterogeneous elements, it is manifestly a slow one. English-speaking miners and their families will have no social relations with their Sclav neighbors. It must not be inferred that ethnic pride is absent among the Sclavs. On the contrary, the impoverished Magyar insists upon his social superiority to the equally impoverished Hun. The Pole looks with contempt upon the Lithuanian, and the latter is prompt to assert his claim to a more remote ancestry and an older civilization than the former's. Indeed, the Pole and Lithuanian will not work together. Foremen of mines have to study national sympathies and prejudices, if they would assure the productive efficiency of groups of employees under their management. In large towns where mine employees live the several races form colonies, and habitually keep within the limits of their respective localities. Hence one encounters such local names as "Scotch Road," "Murphy's Patch," "Welsh Hill," "Hun Town," "Little Germany," "Little Italy," &c. In these various sections national customs and usages are perpetuated, and ethnic peculiarities do not cease to be observable in moral and religious spheres.

The so-called Sclav immigrants to the anthracite regions come from that section of Europe which adjoins the Baltic Sea on the north and stretches southward as far as the Black Sea, including the province of Galicia in the Cisleithan moiety of the Austro-Hungarian realm. The Sclavonic nations represented in the anthracite area are the Letts, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Hungarians, Magyars, Poles and Bohemians. The Magyars, of course, are justified by history in denying that they originally belonged to the Sclavonic race, but they now exhibit scarcely a trace of their primitive Turanian origin. The forefathers of the Letts are supposed to have been among the early inhabitants of eastern Europe before the Sclavonic invasion. For many centuries, however, the Letts and the Sclavs have been so intermixed that they are not unnaturally classified in the anthracite regions under a single name.

To the question whether Sclavs make good miners, the author answers that in the operation of anthracite collieries they are indispensable. The Sclav, he says, is a good machine in the hands of competent directors. He is obedient and amenable to discipline, courageous and willing to work, prodigal of his physical strength and capable of great physical endurance. His confidence in qualified leadership is absolute. We are told that at school Sclav children excel their Anglo-Saxon companions in penmanship, drawing, mathematics and discipline. On the other hand, there are dark sides to the Sclav character. Sclavs are here described as ignorant, clannish, uncleanly, suspicious of strangers, revengeful and brutal. They have not been taught to think for themselves, and hence waste much physical force, as well as much coal, which more intelligent mining would save. In fights they are brutal beyond description. Under the influence of drink they disclose the instincts of their barbarous ancestors, and scenes of cruelty and horror are of frequent occurrence. Local authorities and courts of justice find it no easy task to preserve order and peace in communities largely inhabited by Sclav immigrants. There are, nevertheless, many bright young men growing up among the children of imported Sclavs; young men who cherish political ambitions, and who prevail upon their fellow countrymen to acquire the rights of citizenship, in order to enhance their influence in municipal and county politics. The Sclavs of the anthracite area, we are told, are gradually appropriating more and more offices in municipalities, and their power in county elections is annually increasing.

In one of his chapters the author shows how signally social customs among the Sclav immigrants in the anthracite regions differ from those of English speaking peoples. For example, a Polish woman will enter a saloon with her male companion and take a social glass with him. Many Slovak women go about their homes barefooted and scantily clad in the presence of men. Many an Italian woman, when she goes to church, will be accompanied not only by her husband, but also by a young man who carries her umbrella and shawl. Sclav women when about to become mothers never dream of keeping to their homes, and soon after bearing children they are seen on their feet doing their household work. It is not unusual for these women to go up and down stairs in their houses two or three days after their children are born. Sclav girls marry when they are 16 or 17 years old, and sterility is a rare phenomenon. There is no such thing as a spinster among the Sclavs.

A page is devoted to the marriage customs of the Sclav immigrants. We learn that the bridegroom purchases the wedding garment of the bride, as well as the materials for the feast, and provides from $25 to $35 worth of beer and spirits for the occasion. After the marriage ceremony, which generally takes place in a church, the friends of the contracting parties assemble in the house where the feast is spread and where the "polstertanz" takes place. No one can dance with the bride unless he first puts a piece of money in her lap. The usual fee for the privilege is 25 or 50 cents, but it is often exceeded in the case of unusually pretty women. A young Polish girl in Shenandoah got $160 from those who danced with her. The bridal pair can also secure a fund to start them in life by engaging the services of a professional wit, whose duty it is to collect money from the company present at the wedding. He makes an address to the guests, praises the virtues of the bride, describes the requisites of the home and the prospects of the wedded couple, and then appeals for contributions. The members of the company respond according to ability and inclination, the contributions varying from $1 to $5. After the other ceremonies have been performed the married women at the feast take the young bride and put up her hair, which before marriage had been left hanging.

In the towns wholly dependent on the anthracite industry the marriage rate is high. Thus, for the three years ending with 1901, the annual average number of persons married in Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Olyphant was 24.06 per 1,000 of population. This was very much above the average for the State of Pennsylvania. The high marriage rate is attributed to the Sclav immigrants, most of whom are vigorous young men who leave their homes in the dawn of manhood. The average of brides in Schuylkill county for the year 1899 was 22.95 years and that of bridegrooms 26.22 years.

Although birth statistics are not accurately compiled, a visit to the Sclav quarters of any mining town will show how prolific the Sclav immigrants are on American soil. A physician who had considerable practice among them, testifies: "Among these women, it's a birth every year." All mining towns in the anthracite region have their streets swarming with boys and girls. Our author seems to think that the birthrate in the Sclav colonies rises to 70 per 1,000 of the Sclav population. Gynæcologists say that the health of the child, as well as that of the mother, demands an interval of at least two or three years between births. The Sclav women obtain no such interval of rest. They pay the penalty of excessive fecundity. Nature, taxed beyond the limit of profitable expenditure of force, breaks down. Among the women in an anthracite community who had been married from twenty to thirty-five years, only three out of fifty-three were Sclavs, whereas among those married from five to ten years 70 per cent. were Sclavs. Among those who had been married from twenty-five to thirty years not one was a Sclav.

The enormous waste of life among the Sclavs is due, however, not as much to feminine exhaustion, as to infant mortality. A study of the mortuary statistics of the town of Shenandoah brings to light the fact that of the total deaths which occurred during the last six years more than 62 per cent. were those of infants under 5 years of age. There is no doubt that in the towns of the anthracite regions unsanitary conditions prevail, and intoxicants are used to excess. The chief cause of the infant mortality, however, seems to lie in ignorance. The Sclav mothers need to be taught how infants should be fed and cared for in a climate which differs greatly from that of their native homes.

Much has been said about the food supply of the Sclav immigrants in the anthracite region. It has been alleged to be inadequate. The question as to the amount of food an adult male needs to replace the force spent in labor, and to keep intact his physical organism, has been variously answered. According to Charles Richet, the well known French physiologist, the amount of food required to satisfy an adult male for twenty-four hours should not cost more than 13 cents a day, or $3.90 a month. If we accept Prof. Huxley's higher estimate, the expenditure of a healthy man for food should not be over 19.5 cents a day or $5.85 a month. According to these authorities the Sclav miner is sufficiently well fed. One of the company's stores in Schuylkill county reported, however, as to the purchases of English-speaking and Sclav families, that while the per capita expenditure of the former was $5.48, that of the latter was only $2.86 per month. Yet, as a rule, it costs single male Sclavs $10 a month to live, of which only $2 or $3 goes for lodging and washing. In recent years many Sclav young men have become accustomed to board in the American fashion, paying therefor $12 a month. Our author says that, even in the lowest stratum of mine employees in the anthracite area, a larger variety of food will be observed than is provided for in the list drawn up by Richet or Huxley.

It is certain that a stipend which affords a bare existence to the Teuton proves abundant for the Sclav. While English speaking miners were complaining that the wages paid in 1901 did not permit them to make a living in the anthracite coal fields, the Sclav saved money. A Hun who settled in Lackawanna county in 1892 worked for $1.38 a day, and his wife kept boarders; in 1900, both returned to the fatherland with $2,000 saved. In 1890 a young Ruthenian began life in the coal fields as a laborer, and in ten years had saved $1,500. These, we are assured, are but fair examples of the thrift of the Sclav immigrants.

For the remedies suggested by the author for the pathological conditions remarked in the social and moral relations of the mining population, we must refer the reader to the concluding chapter, where the subject is considered at length. We merely note that, in his opinion, the way to social and moral amelioration lies, first, through Harrisburg, that is to say, through legislation; secondly, through personal effort, and, thirdly, through the Church.

The Story of a Russian Jew.

Mr. Ezra S. Brudno's story of "The Fugitive" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) relates the experiences of Israel Abramowitch, described in a sub-title as "a wanderer in search of a home." Israel's father, a prosperous Lithuanian Jew, was arrested on the first evening of the Passover, charged with "being complicated in the ritual murder of a Christian child." That meant the impoverishment and breaking up of the Abramowitch family. The father, cast into prison, and despairing of getting a trial, killed himself in his cell. The mother died of her sorrows. All that the family had possessed had gone to "grease the officials' paws," and Israel went into a school for the poor, a dreadful place, as the reader will find when he comes to the third chapter.

We learn in the story that every Lithuanian town is destroyed by fire at least once in every twenty years. The town where Israel lived was so destroyed, and he went forth on his wanderings. In a forest he was dreadfully beaten by peasant boys because he was a Jew and because he was unable to give them cigarettes. He was taken into a Gentile household, that of Mr. Bialnick, a justice of the peace, and there treated with much kindness; but there was trouble when Israel was found kissing the Justice's little daughter, Katia—to whom, let it be said here, he was joined in fortunate matrimony at the end of the story.

Israel wandered away penniless, and spent the night in a peasant's hut. There he overheard a dying man confess to a priest that it was he who had killed the Christian child with whose death Israel's father had been charged. Strange, indeed, to relate, it was Katia's father, the kindly justice of the peace, who had hired the assassin to do that dreadful deed.

Israel continued his wanderings, and at Javolin became a pupil in the great Jewish seminary. This part of the story is full of curious and interesting color. He was caught reading forbidden books, and was compelled to say good-by to Javolin in consequence. He went to Vilna, the "Lithuanian Jerusalem." There the Jews were "awakening from their fanatical slumber" and he saw a chance to continue his "modern" and forbidden studies in a gymnasium. From Vilna he went to Kieff, and this part of the story contains, together with much else, vivid description of a great massacre of the Jews. The final part of the book has its scene in New York, where, in the tenements and the sweatshops, most of the characters are reassembled and shown with the American influence upon them.

A vigorous and unusual story, containing much that will interest the reader, and a good deal that will instruct him as well.

Elizabeth on a German Island.

The readers of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" will doubtless welcome another book by the same author, "The Adventures of Elizabeth in Rügen" (The Macmillan Company). Every one who remembers what he was taught in school, we are told here, knows that Rügen is the biggest island that Germany owns, and that it lies in the Baltic Sea, close off the coast of Pomerania. However careful and minute the school instruction of the English reader may have been, we dare say that he still feels himself open to the refreshment and surprises of brand new knowledge concerning Rügen; and we do not believe that Elizabeth's pleasant chronicle will seem to him to be unduly or objectionably charged with echoes of his early intellectual days.

There is a map of Rügen here, showing that it measures about thirty miles from north to south, and about twenty-six from east to west. Elizabeth's journeyings were deliberate, and she took eleven days to go all about. "The site [of the Jagdschloss, explored on the sixth day] was obviously chosen without the least reference to the legs or lungs of tourists. They arrive at the top warm and speechless, and sinking down on the steps between two wolves made of copper the first thing they do is to spend several minutes gasping. Then they ring a bell, give up their tickets and umbrellas, and are taken round in batches by an elderly person who manifestly thinks them poor things. When I got to the top I found the other visitor, the man in spectacles, sitting on the step getting his gasping done. Having finished mine before him, he being a man of bulk, I rang the bell. The elderly official, who had a singular talent for making one feel by a mere look what a worm one really is, appeared. 'I cannot take each of you round separately,' he said, pointing at the man still fighting for air on the bottom step, 'or does your husband not intend to see the Schloss?' "

Of course, the man in spectacles was not the author's husband. We have quoted the incident to show the nature of Elizabeth's adventures, and her manner of relating them. A latitudinous and amusing chronicle, in which the author frankly "runs on." She philosophizes, tells stories, makes up dialogues, describes the landscape or the weather, just as she pleases. Nor do we doubt for a moment that what she pleases will please the reader.

Love and Surgery.

Miss Rose E. Young tells another Missouri story in "Henderson" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Henderson was a physician, and the important matter with him, so far as this story is concerned, was his love for Mrs. Shore, the wife of his patient and friend. Hardin Shore was a big, muscular, energetic man, afflicted with a spindle celled sarcoma in his wrist. Henderson was called upon to cut this out, and the operation, in a chapter entitled "The Life on the Table," is very vividly described. It was a beautiful and successful operation; it looked at the end of it as though Shore would live forever. But the growth with spindle cells came back again. This time the arm was cut off.

The big man complained. Said he to Henderson: "Muscle-wrapped giant that I was—and now maimed, not all here. Question with me has come to be whether you had the right ever to stop me—a doctor may take too much on himself—patching a patient together when he'd better go to pieces—a strong man doesn't want to live beyond the days of his strength—what's life to mean to me now?—going leg by leg, arm by arm—aw, don't talk—you've missed your prognosis before—I know that's the way I'll go; what have you done this thing for, anyway? I'm not essential to you, am I, that you should have held on to me and fought death away from me all these years? I'd have been finished and good riddance long ago if it hadn't been for you!"

Said Henderson: "It was for her, Hardin, for her. She wanted you saved; maimed or halt or blind, she wanted you saved." He was speaking of Mrs. Shore, whom he loved.

Shore did not die of his ailments, after all. His death is described in a chapter called "The Way of the Strong." He went out in a storm and was killed by the fall of a chestnut tree which had been struck by lightning. We wonder if it is quite right to speak of a lightning stroke as a "voltaic shock." The phrase so employed seems to us to be rather flattering to the inventor of the voltaic pile.

Among the "impressionisms" in the story we have remarked particularly one on page 40. Here is Henderson's reception of a business proposition from Thorley: "He knew what Thorley was going to say next, and as he picked up his hat and coat his answer stood out in his mind with great clearness. It was about the only clear thing in his mind. He was going to accept Thorley's offer. That was all there was to it. Nothing could be simpler. His upper lip strained back from the simplicity of it and his nostrils widened fastidiously to let the simplicity of it down his dry throat." In another place we found Henderson "unclamping his teeth" before saying something.

A readable story marked by much that is clever. Mrs. Shore remained for two years a widow.

A Villain and His Finish.

Miss Clara Morris's story "Left in Charge" (G. W. Dillingham Company) has its scene in the Illinois farming country, and the time is about fifty years ago. "The villain still pursued her" is an old and worn observation, but it applies very well to the villain here. He pursued many women, tirelessly and with much good-nature and boldness. He always laughed when he was particularly outrageous.

"The devil of mad passion was unchained. Holding the reins down with his foot he seized her by the wrists—then crushed her to his breast! A long, long, heaven-piercing shriek rang through the lonely wood. Then a man's voice roared: '*Prenez garde!* for God's sake don't jump!' A flash of white garments through the air —a blow struck with a fluttering cloak on the side of a nervous horse—the clatter of a wildly running animal—the plunging of a slender body through the underbrush —and then—the wind—the snapping and the cracking of the straining boughs and branches everywhere!"

That was the villain pressing his odious attentions upon Amabel. It was his last mad amatory performance. Amabel showed her arms to Eldred. "Such piteous arms, all bruised, circled and blotched with blackened marks." Eldred uttered a hoarse, wordless cry, drained his cup of coffee, and took down his shotgun. The villain passed in his checks in the next chapter. A great number of weary and distracted women were pursued no more. A highly dramatic story, containing much more than we have been able to indicate here.

Presidents and Cabinets.

A bit of accurate historical work, that should prove useful in many ways, has been done by Mr. Robert Brent Mosher in "Executive Register of the United States, 1789-1902" (The Friedenwald Company, Baltimore). It is surprising, as the author tells us, that this has not been prepared before. Mr. Mosher, to our great disappointment, limits himself to the Cabinet officers. A list of their higher subordinates, of the diplomatic officers and so on would have proved very serviceable. On the other hand, he gives the electoral and popular vote at each election and the laws governing each office. In an appendix he gives the text of the Declaration of Independence, of the Articles of Confederation and of the Constitution. The typography of the book is excellent.

The Conquest of the Mississippi Valley.

Out of the mass of pseudo-historical literature which the Louisiana Purchase anniversary has evoked we are glad to pick out a thoroughly well done and satisfactory piece of work, "The Opening of the Mississippi," by Prof. Frederic Austin Ogg (Macmillans). In such a story there is hardly room for much originality, but Prof. Ogg has read the works of his predecessors intelligently, has planned his book in a sensible way and has told the story simply and directly. It makes a volume of 670 pages, none too many for an important and exciting tale of American development. There are copious references with each chapter to the literature which will guide the reader who may become interested in any particular episode.

Books of Many Kinds.

Mr. Harry de Windt makes an ideal yellow journal reporter, and the scheme of an all rail route from Europe to America, regardless of the demands of business or the difficulties of climate, finds in him a suitable advocate. The greater part of the journey he describes in "From Paris to New York by Land" (Frederick Warne & Co.) presents the ordinary difficulties of railroad travel. For the rest he traverses no country unknown previously to travellers. He has the disadvantage of not understanding and of thoroughly hating the natives he meets. He has the further ungraciousness of saying unpleasant things of the persons who have been kind to him. His inaccuracy surpasses that of the ordinary globe trotter, and it is hard to see what purpose his book serves beyond advertising himself. We hope that the British, French and American yellow journals which employed him feel that they got their money's worth from his articles.

To those who have worked themselves up to the proper pitch of reverence Mr. Maurice Kufferath's "Wagner's Parsifal," translated by Louise M. Henerman (Henry Holt & Co.), will serve as a useful reminder of the musical season that is past. Mr. Krehbiel supplies an introduction to the translation, and in it, we regret to say, takes up the religious controversy that helped to advertise the opera. Wagner's work can surely stand without such claptrap. Mr. Kufferath gives an account of the legend before Wagner took it up, and then proceeds to blow the Wagner trumpet. There are, fortunately, some people who have a tincture of literature, and to them the absurdity of these pretensions of the Wagner worshippers, and of those who would like to make out that they understand Wagner, is patent. Mr. Kufferath's book will prove as helpful as any to keep up the Parsifal talk.

Some time ago THE SUN noticed at length the summer trip to Alaska which Mr. E. H. Harriman took in company with several scientific gentlemen. The two volumes descriptive of the journey are now followed by others offering the scientific observations made during the cruise of the "Harriman Alaska Expedition." Vol. III. deals with "Glaciers and Glaciation," and is prepared by Mr. G. K. Gilbert; Vol. IV. treats of the "Geology and Paleontology," and is by various eminent scientific hands. An indefinite number of volumes on the other scientific aspects of that summer cruise is to follow. These before us are dreams of what typographic art should be. The photographs are beautiful and the wood cuts well executed. The publishers are Doubleday, Page & Co.

Three more volumes of Charles Scribner & Co.'s beautiful "Kensington" edition of W. M. Thackeray's "Complete Works" have appeared. They contain "The Newcomes," and bring the number of volumes published up to nine. The type is a pleasure to the eye, and Thackeray's own pictures, especially the initial letters, seem to show better than ever.

Another rather pleasant book about nature is offered by Olive Thorne Miller in "With the Birds in Maine" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). It is a pity that with accurate observation and with very charming description should be mingled the sentimental twaddle about brute beasts that Mr. Thompson Seton substitutes for fact. It tends to discredit all honest work in natural history.

A queer idea, and by no means a bad one, has been carried out by Mr. James Baldwin in "The Wonder Book of Horses" (The Century Co.). He has collected a number of mythological tales about horses, real and fictitious, including the horses of the sun and the wooden horse of Troy, and has made an interesting book of them.

A number of well known stories are adapted to the use of innocent youth by Miss Emeline G. Crommelin in "Famous Legends" (The Century Co.). Among them are those of Robin Hood, King Arthur, Roland, The Cid, St. Brandan, Brian Boru, Sigurd, Frithiof, William Tell, The Pied Piper, and so on. We should imagine that boys at least could stand stronger food, and it does seem a pity that the bloom should be taken off the great poems of the world. But there is nothing in any of Miss Crommelin's tales that can bring a blush to the most susceptive cheek.

Various useful hints to amateur steersmen are given in the "Vest Pocket Launching Guide, MCMIV." (White Craft & Power Co., Port Richmond, Staten Island). This is not, as might be supposed, a guide to launching vessels, but is intended to provide directions for those who manage steam, naphtha and electric launches. It combines a lot of curiously varied maritime information, some of vital importance, we should say, and some of more remote interest.

An extremely interesting book, Thomas Jefferson's notes, taken down when he was Secretary of State and President, is published under the title "The Complete Anas of Thomas Jefferson," by Franklin B. Sawvel, Ph. D. (The Round Table Press, New York). The human quality is remarkable; he puts life into every man he speaks of—Hamilton, whom he hated; Washington, Burr and the rest—wholly apart from the historical importance of the statements.

The late Director J. W. Powell's "20th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1898-99" (Government Printing Office, Washington), will prove of unusual importance to ethnologists and to collectors of ceramics. It is accompanied by a paper on "Aboriginal pottery of the eastern United States," by Mr. W. H. Holmes, of 200 large octavo pages and nearly as many more pages of plates, many colored. Moreover, the Director himself devoted nearly 200 pages of his administrative report to comments on Mr. Holmes's paper. The volume is thus practically a monograph on American Indian pottery.

ANCIENT MOHAWK POTTERY.

Interesting Old Jar Found in the Foothills of the Adirondacks.

From the Amsterdam Sentinel.

R. Horracks of Fonda, N. Y., while stalking deer during the last hunting season at the Little Falls of the upper waters of the Sacondago, near Lake Piseco, caught in a heavy downpour of rain, was obliged to seek shelter from the storm under the ledges of the Little Falls. While sitting there his attention was attracted to what seemed to be a round, brown boulder partly covered with moss. Carelessly striking it, it gave forth a hollow sound. His curiosity being excited, he dug away the earth with his hunting knife and soon laid bare a symmetrically formed earthen jar.

The jar stands ten inches high. At its largest circumference it measures thirty inches, and at its smallest twenty inches. The circumference of the top, or mouth, of the jar measures twenty-four inches.

The vessel on the inside bears signs of use, but the outside shows no trace of fire, as is usual in Indian jars. The bottom is rounded. The ornamentation around the top is of the usual style of the Mohawk pottery—that is, a series of straight and diagonal lines. The jar still bears the moss that had gathered on the rounded bottom that was exposed above the earth.

The jar is a well preserved specimen of Mohawk pottery, and is rare on account of the shape of the top, which is cut in three curves, forming three points, which give it a triangular appearance.

It is a singular fact that the three largest specimens of Indian pottery now in the valley were found in the lake region of the foothills of the Adirondacks—the Richmond jar, the Hanson jar and the Horracks jar.

The Horracks jar is in the possession of W. Max Reid for the present and is an interesting study. It is not as large as the Hanson jar, but to those interested in the life and affairs of the "original Americans" is of equal value.

Missouri Man Who Told Whoppers.

From the Fulton (Mo.) Sun.

An old history of Callaway county tells of an early citizen of that county who was distinguished for his talents as a spinner of yarns. His name was Azel Barnes, and he was a blacksmith. One of Barnes's stories was that he once made a scythe seven feet in length—beat it out on his anvil. Then he put a handle on it and cut seven acres of grass in one day without whetting or grinding the blade. As he was going home that evening he saw a sheepskin lying on a pond of water, the wool side up, and with one sweep of his scythe he shaved the wool off clean without making a ripple on the water. He raised five acres of corn one summer, and when it was nearly ripe a very large turkey gobbler (he must have been very large indeed) stood on the outside of the fence and picked off nearly all the ears. He afterward killed the gobbler, and he weighed 150 pounds to the quarter, or 600 pounds in all, and yielded twenty-nine pounds of good feathers.

How Farming Pays.

Kingman (Kan.) Leader-Courier.

There are 135 men in Kingman county who are worth from $50,000 to more than $100,000 each. As Kingman is distinctively a farm and ranch region, it gives us a line on how farming pays.